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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered tolever 3,000) of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninetythree pericent. of the people. In Windham it is do. vered to over 900 't houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is consideredithe local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has fortynine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and cixturural free delivery routes.
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CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412 31905, average5.920

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Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs. Order through The Bulletin business of-fice.

ENOUGH EMPTY PROMISES.

The sinking of the Hesperian after overy effort was made to get it into port eliminates the possibility of it being definitely determined by an examination whether it was a torpedo or a mine which was the cause, but from the joint declaration of the officers of the ship and from the policy which has been followed by Germany the doubt which may exist upon that point is insignificant.

In view of the satisfactory progress that was being made in connection with the sinking of the Arabic this tent of that government that such practice shall be continued, but in view of the disregard for international accorded merchant ships, but which has not been manifested in a num- tain work. ber of cases where American lives

The best evidence of a desire to vancement has been made towards vessels without warning has been knocked in the head by the repetition of those acts which are so strongly protested against. places Germany in anything but a creditable position as far as its sincerity goes and furnishes reason for more than a disavowal on its part der recalls the old frontier days, if it means what it has said.

GIVING LABOR A SHARE,

The action taken by the Standard Oil company in the granting of an eight hour day to its employes is one of much significance in view of the day than Harry Thaw, trouble which is being experienced in other lines of industry and which was felt by that company in the strike which it had on its hands only a short time ago. In its settlement of that trouble the demands of the strikers were partially met, but this step goes even further and henceforth it is an eight hour day for the workers in the Soco plants.

It is a decision which has been reached by other corporations, however, and apparently along the same line of reasoning. In many instances manufacturers find themselves overwhelmed with orders because of the demand for their products created by the war. They need to keep their help in good spirits and it is but natural that they should feel that they should share in the large profits which are being made or anticipated. Some concerns for that reason have voluntarily announced an immediate increase in wages and the promise of a further increase if the war business lasts a certain length of time, Others have placed their factories on an eight hour basis, which is particularly convenient for three shifts during the 24 hours. This is made possible because of the prices which are being received on account of the war out of which the increased cost in produc-tion can easily be met. It is the consumer who is paying the bill, but with a return to normal condition there is likely to be substantial grounds for a different adjustment, and this has been made part of the agreement in certain cases, though not referred to by the Standard Oil corspany in its recent move.

A GRATIFYING SHOWING.

The financing of a world's fair or an exposition such as is being held at San Francisco is no easy matter. It presents a great many problems and

of however optimistic the promoters may be. Thus it is a most gratifying fact that the Panama-Pacific exposition has discharged all its indebtedness by the payment of the last installment of the mortgage and the burning there-of at this time, and can hanceforth anticipate profits from the next few months that it will be open.

This reflects much credit upon the management for even though the fair

mained away would be the greater losers, has been fully justified.

San Francisco has shown that it can stage a big attraction with pronounced success. It was able to benefit through the experience and short-comings of other expositions and the financial situation indicates how suc-cessfully this has been accomplished. A debt-ridden exposition is a deplor-able thing and San Francisco is to be congratulated that its plans have resulted as expected.

MUST PROBE DEEPER.

The overturning of the steamer Eastland and the loss of nearly a thousand lives made it quite evident that conditions prevailed there which were not in accordance with the dephe which called for the most com-plete investigation both for the fixing of the responsibility for the large loss of life and the correction of conditions which made it possible.

The report has been made after an inquiry of several weeks by two supervising inspectors of the federal department of commerce that the steamer was not overcrowded. That of course means that according to the limit which had been fixed as the passenger carrying capacity of that boat respect was paid thereto and that the number of people aboard was not responsible for the capsizing.

That may absolve those officials who were directly in charge of that feature of safety for steamers, but it does not eliminate the perfectly apparent fact that somthing was radically wrong with the steamer. If the trouble re-sulted from the form of construction, if it was because of a failure to fill the ballast tanks, or if it was caused by the combination of the two in connection with the lack of distribution of the passengers, it should be found out for certainly there was a cause and it is important that it be known for the use which can be made of such knowledge in other cases. A better effort to determine the cause and responsibility must be made than fol-lowed the recent Georgia lynching.

AGAINST UNWISE EXPENDITURES Following close upon the declaration through administration channels that greater recognition would be paid to the curtailment of the "pork barrel" appropriations in order to conserve the finances of the country and place the expenditures where they are more needed, there comes a report from the engineers of the government carrying the recommendation that the improvements of the Arkansas and Missouri

Such a recommendation comes as the result of the provision which was placed in the last rivers and harbors government finds justification in be- bill requiring a reexamination of the lieving that following a report by the submarine commander, who is in a position to throw full light upon the matter, Germany will disavow the act, matter, Germany will disavow the act.

There was a paring of the garded the mess with puzzled eyes, "there's more on the way."

As for the rice! In utter despair and what a paring of the garded the mess with puzzled eyes, "there's more on the way." supervision of the expenditures voted, but they have apparently found that there is further opportunity for elimlaw and the treatment which should be inating waste even though millions have already been expended upon cer-

That such suggestions even will call were lost or threatened, something for strenuous opposition can be ex-more than empty promises must be pected, but they nevertheless must give congress, when it next assembles something to think about when it reform its policy is the putting of it reaches the consideration of the quesinto action. Thus far whatever ad- tion of retrenchment. If the recommendations mean the taking of polmeeting the demands of the United lities and patronage out of such mat-States following the sinking of ters they must be looked upon with common sense and receive proper attention and it must be realized that it is time that such characterized the spending of the nation's money.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The situation on the Mexican bor-

No one with the hay fever will ever admit during the ragweed period that time flies.

Speaking of freedom, there is no nore enthusiastic advocate thereof to-

The man on the corner says: 14 long necked man gets the most for his money in a county fair crowd.

What has become of the old fash loned boy who used to have so much fun spelling Constantinople with variations?

The claim that Germany under the statement of Ambassador Bernstorff has made no concessions to the United States is certainly correct,

Those Philadelphia dancing teachers who have decided to banish the tango fully understand the attraction of a new and fascinating name.

After his call upon Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Dumba probably understands that the new secretary is not a student of Bryan methods.

A Coney Island fisherman has landpound shark, but many o visitor to that resort well knows that all such monsters are not in the bring.

It will be a convenient thing for the German government if it never hears from those submarines which continue to carry out the Von Tirping

It may be as reported that 69 per cent. of the New York garment workers have defective vision, but that does not satisfactorily explain the antics of

War business appears to have clipsed the alluring opportunities in South America though both are dependent upon the length of the Euro-

At most of the outside beaches the it presents a great many problems and a dependant to a large degree upon the means and attitude of the people in making, both ends meet regardless

THEIR HOPEFUL METHOD

"You'll got your m months that it will be open.

This redects much credit upon the management for even though the fair has unquestionably profited by the conditions in Europe, which have made the usually large number of tourists decide to see America first, it was nevertheless subject to discouragement and handicap through the inability of many nations to participate. The determination, however, to go ahead without them, realizing as they did that those exhibitors who remained away would be the greater losers, has been fully justified.

Mary's won't you, John " and John, proceeding along the lines of least resistance, had needed his head affirmatively but had mentally returned an emphatic "No." For John did not like the menus of his wife's adored his masculine mind that while his wife was on her vacation, he John Davis, was going to do some cooking for himself. He fondly imagined that head a taste that way, and this obsession of his had caused more or less of domestic friction, for he had driven away more than one incensed cook by what she termed his "meddlesome-ness."

what she termed his "meddlesomeness."

Now he had his chance. Mildred was to be gone a month. In this interim he could, and would, enjoy his supposed talent to exhaustion. He would be monarch of all he surveyed in the culinary region with none to dispute or deride or disturb his reign. When sated with original concoctions there were restaurants and hotels to which he could repair, though he doubted if he should care to patronize one of them, so strong was his faith in his powers as a cook.

Por awhile, matters went peaceably. There had been some cold stuffs in the ice chest, and John's economical inclinations disposed him to use these until the supply was exhausted.

closet, and bread and cake in the closet, and John's economical inclinations disposed him to use these until the supply was exhausted.

John was a loyal Bostonian. The baked beans that had been served to him under the name of his native city's famed food had been loathsome to his palate and faded to his eyes. He would have some beans worthy the name. Then rice. John was a lover of rice in any form, and Mildred scorned it; consequently it had been anathema on the home bill of fare. He would revel in rice for awhile until his taste shoud be sated with it. One cool Saturday he built a roaring rango fire. Happliy, he set on the able the various ingredients for his coming feast. Let's see. Molasses.

He must use lots of that in the beans. Those white-livered things his folks called baked beans' never saw a drop of the saccharine element, he could bet on that. Well, he'd show them! He discovered, to his disgust, that there were no beans and no rice in the larder. Obstacle number one. Never mind, the telephone wah handy. Let's see, again. He pondered. As to amounts he was singularly ignorant, though well up on ingredients. He wanted plenty, anyhow, for bad he not invited Smith, Hines and Thomson in for a dinner that should be a dinner, "good things and plenty of them"?

Well, he guessed five quarts of beans and five pounds of rice would be about enough. That would be a quart, and a pound aplece, and some left over for Sunday.

The foods were soon delivered, and John fuming a little and the state of the same left over for Sunday.

The foods were soon delivered, and John, fuming a little at the delay, placed them in kettles and over a

sizzling blaze. Then he turned his attention to other household matters, for, it must be confessed John was a bit of a "Betty" and loved to attend to matters usually supposed to concern the feminine

A smoke and odor of burning at-tracted him to the kitchen where, to his surprise and concern, he saw both kettles bolling over and covering the stove with their surplus contents. He rushed for more kettles, removed portions of each softening and swelling edible and returned to the sitting-room, only, in a few moments to be summoned again to a similar and sinister occurrence. More pots and kettles, and to John's surprise they, too, filled and fumed over in a few moments. momenta.

"Surely," thought the harassed man, "some imp of mischief is in them! Why, there were only five quarts of beans at first and if there aren't over a bushel here now, I miss

As for the rice: in utter despair
John scraped out all the many kettles full and deposited the whole in
the wash-boiler which, in an unprecedently short space of time was filled
to the top with the cooked edible.
Beans? Every pot in the house was
in use and still he was compelled to
scoop them out as the utensils filled. almost fiendishly, he thought, and put the surplus in bowls and plates on the

bean-pot looked disgracefully small as the cook regarded, with hor-rified eyes, the mountainous pile of But anyhow, some must be booked. Company was coming. John plunged a pot full into the oven after deluging them with a quart of molasses, hesitating as to whether more might not be better, but decid-ing that as the quart nearly covered the beans, it would do for the time, Guiltily carrying the mass of rice and beans down cellar, John re-moved all traces of his mishap from sight and sat down to await the soft ening of the beans for which his hun

> THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society

Bobruisk, the Russian fortress be

yond the marshes, which guards the threshold of Great Russia is the on "Napoleon's soldiers stormed

"Napoleon's soldiers stormed in vain. The fortress of Bobruisk, was considered at the time of the 1812 campaign one of the strongest places in Europe. The defenses built by Alexander I, at the confluence of the Bobruiska with the Beresina, withstood heavy bombardment and bitter assualts by the French. Before the fortress toward Europe are millions fortress, toward Europe, are millions of acres of tangled, desolate marsh lands, while a long line of swamps extends for hundreds of miles up and down behind the stronghold, simplify-ing the defense of Great Russia, just

to the east.
"Bubruisk is situated in the govern-"Bubruisk is situated in the government of Minsk, 108 miles southeast of the city of Minsk. It is built on the high, sharply-cut, red bank of the Beresina, where its tributary, the Bohuiska joins it. Steam-packets, plying up and down the Beresina, and down the Beresina to the Dnieper, to the cities of Kief, Kherson and Black Sea, dock at Bobruisk, and the town has a large water traffic. It assembles and exports considerable quantities of grain and timber. Grain is, also, ground in its mills for export. While its manufactures are of less importance than its trade, they have builded up rapidly during the last few years. The principal industrial establishments are ironworks and woodworking factories.

factories.

"The fortress is on the raliway from Libau and Vilna to Ekaterinesiaf. One of the great trans-European highways, beginning at Warsaw and passins through Siedice, Brest Litovak, northeast over the swamps to Malowidy, thence, through marsh, forest and meadow, to Moscow, passes through Bobruisk. This is one of the most direct and convenient of all the great roads leading into the beart of Russia. The fortress is more than 200 roads leading into the heart of Rus-ia. The fortress is more than 200 miles beyond the German lines ad-vancing from the west. The town housing a population of 35,000, was al-most entirely destroyed by fire in 1902, which directed the government's at-tention to impromements and to the dismantled defanas.

rather than of nutrition. As John resparded them with mingled feelings of horror and amasement he heard the ring which betokened the arrival of his guests. At all hasards they must be kept off the scene of disaster. Grabbing coat and hat he rushed to the door.

"Nothing doing," he gasped, to his friends, " the fire went out, We'll go to a restnurant. I'll try again some day."

It was a discouraging sight that met John's eyes when he returned. Beans and rice everywhere! But he was equal to the occasion. His next door neighbors kept hens. Hous like such food or ought to, thought our hero, so, with secrecy, he gathered up the mass of edibles and, at dead of night, dumped the entire heap over into Benson's hanyard. It was late when he retired but he was up early enough to see a crowd of neighbors and the whole Benson family gathered as his gift to the feathered family.

"Where Jack," asked Benson, in utter amazement, "under the sun do you suppos, this pile of profession came from any way, old man, what" and here he poked up some of the baked beans, in the name of Sam Hill are these things?"

John's face, redder than the rising sun, was mercifully hidden when he stooped to examine the mysterious articles and he had to own up that like all the other assembled spectators, he had no idea as to what they were or might be.

"Anyhow," quoth Benson, "I ain't going to risk it. This stuff may be poisoned. It looks poisonous," and so, with anathemas on the unknown who had taken his yard for a dump. He buried the mass of "cold victuals," and the matter ended.

Also John's ambitions for cultinary triumphs.

Lunch counters for him, thereafter. No more tinkering with such uncer-

triumphs.

Lunch counters for him, thereafter.

No more tinkering with such uncertain and unknown quantities as were concealed in these two mysteries. John's hankering for them had received its quietus.—Boston Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Will the Austro-Germans Get Caught? Mr. Editor: Whenever the German invasion of Russia is discussed it is likened to Napoleon's disastrous campaign of 1812, when he flung his army of 600,000 men drawn from 20 nations against the czar. The Germans are fighting on practically the same ground but under different conditions and with different tactics, for where the Germans have tried to roll up the Russian armies, Napoleon tried to divide them. About one-third of Napoleon's army was French, and over a fourth was Germans, while the balance was made up of Italiana, Austrians, men drawn from the minor European states and 60,000 Poles under Prince Poniatowski. The grand army entered Russia in three divisions about the time the czar arrived at Vilna with a portion of his army. From the very beginning Napoleon had driven a wedge between the two armies and they did their best to unite and stop his terrible drive on Vilna, but as fast as they fell back before him he followed to prevent them joining forces. of 600,000 men drawn from 20 nations

joining forces.

The czar fell back from Vilna to Smolensk in White Russia and there they made a stand, but Napoleon bombarded the town, set it in flames and

compelled them to withdraw.

All through the Russian campaign the weather was against the French emperor. Rain destroyed the crops and the cart paths, and most of the horses sickened and died. When the horses sickened and died. When the French had reached Smolensk they were at a loss whether to go back over the dreary wastes or push on to Moscow, where they could spend the winter. Napoleon resolved to push on to Moscow, and so hee left Smolensk and descred upon the still petresting Russians and the still petr advanced upon the still retreating Rus-

About this time the people demanded that the czar save Moscow from the enemy, and so about 120,000 Russians under General Kutusoff were drawn up at Borodino on the Muskova river for the final defense of the city. All day the battle raged, and at night the Rusthe battle raged, and at hight the Rus-sians sullenly withdrew and left Mos-cow to the conqueror. When Napo-leon had occupied the city for several days the large fire broke out, totally destroying the city and leaving the French with nothing to do but retreat,

The War a Year Ago Today Sept. 8, 1914. Russians took Nikolaieff and Mi-

kolajow. Austrians defeated Serbs near Mitrovica.

Serbian invasion of Bosnia be French defeated Germans on the

Severe fighting at Vitry. British merchant crusier Oceani

wrecked on coast of Scotland. Austrian government appealed to Jews in Poland to fight against Russia.

DANYERS. MASS., WOMAN RECEIVES BLESSING

Mrs. W. H. Brown Tells How She Was Relieved After Long

Mrs. W. H. Brown of Danvers, Mass. was a victim of stomach trou-ble which tortured her for years. She

above, I heard of your remedy; sent for it, and after a few treatments am being cured. I am going to tell all my friends of your miraculous rem-

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.



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which was the biggest military calamity in the world.

With winter set in and no food or shelter, and with fierce bands of Cossacks harassing them at every step, there were just about 60,000 men left when they recrossed the boundaries of Russia.

Russia.

Will the Austro-Germans with their great railroad facilities and provision bases suffer the fate of Napoison? Perhaps they will pause on the borders of White Russia and consider that the gates of Russia are wide to these who enter, but narrow to those who go out Taftville, Conn., Sept. 6, 1915.

Stories of the War

Horse Meat on Sale.

The colonization of groups of Bei-gian refugees in various parts of England has brought with it the butcher shop for the sale of horse meat. The horse butcher has hither-

meat. The horse butcher has hitherto been almost unknown in England,
except in a few of the poorer quarters of London.

These horse meat shops have just
been opened in Glasgow. Steaks are
sold at 16 to 12 cents a pound, and
sausages at 10 cents a pound, pickled,
and smoked cuts are 14 cents. A Belgian butcher shop at Stirling will give gian butcher shop at Stirling will give away several cart loads of horse meat to the English people of the town in the hope of popularizing their goods among a wider class.

There are probably 20 horse butcher shops in London. Under the law it is legal for any butcher to sell horse meat provided a permanent notice is

Rheumatism

A Home Cura Given by One Who Had I In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every aufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 21 B., Gurney Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Juckson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

MRS. LYON'S **ACHES AND PAINS**

Have All Gone Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's



Vegetable Com pound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in low-er part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and

had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the sches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, Terre Hill, Pa.

and got little relief.

Then she took Mayr's Wonderful ever known. From the roots and Remedy and got results right away, herbs of the field, Lydia E. Pinkham, in telling of her case she wrote:

"For years I have made in the field of the fi It is true that nature and a woman's In telling of her case she wrote:

(For years I have suffered terribly a remedy for their peculiar ills which with stomach trouble. I could find has proved more efficacious than any no relief. Then, like a blessing from above, I heard of your remedy; sent for it, and after a few treatments am being cured. I am going to tell all my friends of your miraculous remembers of the hein, Lydia E. Finkham's control of the hein, Lydia E. Finkham's remembers ago, gave to womankind has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's view of the hein, Lydia E. Finkham's control of the hein, Lydia E. Finkham's control of the hein and the first peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's control of the hein and the first peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's control of the hein peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded and today Lydia E. Finkham's combination of drugs ever compounded a remedy for woman's ills.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health — many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations. from surgical operations,

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THE BROKEN COIN

oxhibited at the front of the shop to that effect, and provided also that the customers ask for or are informed that they are receiving such meat.

Gambled for His Life.

How an Alpine chausseur gambled for his life with a captured German is told in a letter to his sister in Qeneva.

"I won," he says, "but had not the heart to kill my German adversary, He spoks French well, having been at having the first two years, and knew the game of manille' well, but the eards favored me. My corporal and myseli were sent but at night to reconnoctry and captured this German senting quietly smoking, out of reach of his remarks in French about how we make prisoners, so I challenged him to stake his life against mine at cardy. The German is now a satisfied prisoner in France."

PARAMOUNT TRAVELS

AGAIN

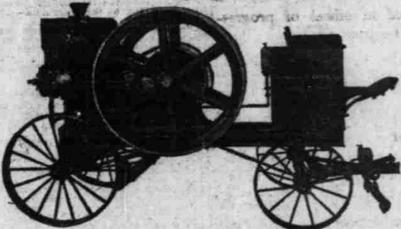
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